

the Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program, to my colleagues.

**"MY VISION FOR AMERICA"**

"Where there is no vision, the people perish."

Never has this saying from the Book of Proverbs been more true than for our country, right now. Imagine, you are traveling through time to the year 2020, but instead of the high-tech world of thriving businesses and prospering families, you see ransacked, decaying cities. The former United States, once strong and powerful, is now bankrupt both financially and morally, a mere shadow of its former self. The world leader that once generously gave to needy nations must now beg for help. How has the American dream become this nightmare? Since this is a nightmare, and not reality, I am so thankful that the vision for America is still ours to shape.

Will Durant said, "The present is the past rolled up for action, and the past is the present unrolled for understanding." In 1776, a vision for America was already unfolding. Let's sift out the gold from the rubble of history and rediscover our beloved country in the process. We can dust off the bedrock principles that guided our Founding Fathers then, and still keep us on course today. What are these principles? We must first know them, understand them, and embrace them before we can be willing to live by them and die for them.

Lives have been put on the line, fortunes risked and, sacrifices made by a long line of patriots, from the signers of our declaration, to the many brave veterans of conflicts today. The inner fire that drove all of these was fueled by belief in certain rights and principles as set forth in our Constitution and Bill of Rights. They are simple, yet profound. Among them are the right to own property, to worship as we see fit, to meet and speak freely, and to be free from any undue government interference. The dignity of human life, common decency, personal responsibility, and a free enterprise system were treasured as necessary to freedom. These have been hard-won, and hard-kept. The price of freedom is not apathy, but constant vigilance.

Seeing the brilliance of gold from the past, I can say that my vision for a strong America includes a resurgence of unashamed pride and love for all that this country stands for. We must preserve and communicate these values without compromise.

Former President Ronald Reagan said, "The family has always been the cornerstone of American society . . ." and that ". . . the strength of our families is vital to the strength of our nation."

Our family structure, where these values are taught and nurtured, must be supported by our society, laws and institutions. Children snuggled on our lap can be read the thrilling stories of all our American heroes, learning that there is a moral law, and that the truly brave live by it.

My vision for America's future includes a hard look at the present, not as hopeless hand-writing, but as calls to courageous action. It is our duty to participate as citizens, not as passive bystanders. If the government is to be of the people, by the people and for the people, then there must be involved people. It takes very little time to call a congressman, to vote, or to attend a town meeting to voice an opinion.

This vision of Future America beckons to me with great hope and anticipation. The crumbling structures of our land have been reinforced with a fresh appreciation for our tradition and heritage. Any fog of confusion about our nation's identity has been pierced with the light of truth. The shackles of help-

lessness have been opened with the key of principled thinking and responsible citizenship. Our foundation of freedom is once more visible, and the spirit of our forefathers recaptured. The pollution of compromise is clearing from our purpose, and now all that is right and true and lasting comes into focus once again. As Americans, we will see the bright gold of restored vision for our country, and will know that this nation, under god, indivisible, still has liberty and justice for all.

**ALLOW MUNICIPAL USERS TO SHARE FEDERAL FACILITIES**

**HON. GEORGE MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 4, 1995*

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, water supplies for California cities are extremely limited. Whenever possible, cities attempt to use their water storage and conveyance systems in the most efficient ways they can.

The city of Vallejo has tried to use its water supply facilities more efficiently, but has been frustrated by a limitation in Federal law that prohibits the city from sharing space in an existing Federal water delivery canal.

The city of Vallejo simply desires to "wheel" some of its drinking water through part of the canal serving California's Solano Project, a water project built by the Bureau of Reclamation in the 1950's. Vallejo is prepared to pay any appropriate charges for the use of this facility.

Allowing Vallejo to use the Solano project should be a simple matter, but it is not. Legislation is required to allow the city to use the Federal water project for carriage of municipal and industrial water.

Congress in recent years has expanded the scope of the Warren Act to apply to other communities in California and Utah where there existed a need for more water management flexibility. The legislation I am introducing today will simply extend similar flexibility to the Solano project and to the city of Vallejo.

I very much appreciate Mayor Tony Intintoli's bringing this situation to my attention. I would hope that we would be able to deal with this matter in the Resources Committee quickly and without controversy.

**REGULATION OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS**

**HON. JOHN S. TANNER**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 4, 1995*

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my concern over recent press reports that the President is currently considering giving FDA the green light to assert regulatory jurisdiction over tobacco products. The notion of FDA asserting regulatory jurisdiction over tobacco products as drugs runs counter to statutory, regulatory, and agency precedence in this area.

For decades, Congress has expressly reserved to itself the authority to regulate tobacco products. As one congressional report made clear:

The clear mandate of Congress [is] that the basic regulation of tobacco and tobacco products is governed by legislation dealing with the subject . . . any further regulation in this sensitive and complex area must be reserved for specific Congressional Action.

This position has long been acknowledged by none other than the FDA itself. As early as 1972, FDA Commissioner Charles Edwards testified that: "[T]he regulation of cigarettes is to be the domain of Congress." Historically, the FDA has rejected petitions calling on FDA to regulate tobacco products noting that since manufacturers do not make therapeutic claims, tobacco products should not be declared "drugs" under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act and regulated by FDA. This is a position which has been upheld in the courts as it relates to tobacco. Further, in every meaningful case on the subject of whether a product could be regulated as a drug, the courts have found that absent the therapeutic claims by the manufacturer, they cannot.

Even Dr. Kessler has recognized that this issue raises serious public policy questions that must and should involve Congress. In February of last year, Dr. Kessler wrote anti-smoking groups stating:

We recognize that the regulation of cigarettes raises societal issues of great complexity and magnitude. It is vital in this context that Congress provide clear direction to the Agency.

These statements are equally applicable to tobacco products other than cigarettes.

Congress has consistently rejected every attempt to give FDA the authority that Dr. Kessler seems to desire. Congress has considered and rejected numerous bills to give FDA regulatory authority over tobacco products. During the last Congress, a bill, H.R. 2147, would have amended the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

to regulate the manufacture, labeling, sale, distribution, and advertising and promotion of tobacco and other products containing nicotine, tar, additives and other potentially harmful constituents. \* \* \*

was introduced and rejected. In fact, on no occasion has a bill granting FDA authority to regulate tobacco products as drugs even passed out of subcommittee.

Mr. Speaker, the FDA does not have the authority to regulate tobacco products as "drugs", absent the explicit authorization of Congress. Congress should be working meaningful to reduce access to tobacco products by minors.

**COMMEMORATE AUGUST 16, 1995 AS SOCIAL SECURITY DAY**

**HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 4, 1995*

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate August 16, 1995 as Social Security Day to be celebrated in the Philadelphia North Broad Street Social Security Office.

On August 14, 1935, President Roosevelt signed the Social Security Act to ". . . give some measure of protection to the average citizen and to his family against the loss of a job and against poverty-ridden old age." Since that historic signing, Social Security has

evolved into a base of economic security for young and old alike. Although the original program provided just old-age insurance benefits, monthly Social Security benefits now keep about 12 million elderly people out of poverty.

Of the nearly 43 million people receiving monthly benefits, 12.4 million are children, spouses, widows, and widowers who receive benefits because a worker in their family became disabled or died. Benefits also are paid every month to 4 million disabled workers.

Social Security is an integral part of American life. It is an essential element of the nation's economic well-being. Social Security addresses these uncertainties well-being. Social Security addresses these uncertainties brought about by death, disability, and old age. It continues to fulfill its historic commitment to serving the American people in a caring, effective way.

The North Broad Street office of Social Security has contributed greatly to the lives of Philadelphia's seniors, and I am proud to commemorate August 16, 1995 as Social Security Day.

**MATTHEW ADAMS, JR. HONORED  
FOR SERVICE TO COMMUNITY  
AND CHURCH**

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 4, 1995*

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. Matthew Adams, Jr., who is celebrating 26 years in the ministry and 11 years of service as pastor of Grace United Methodist Church.

Dr. Adams began his service with the ministry in 1969, when he joined the Metropolitan Community Methodist Church. During his tenure there, he served as community developer and was also the youth minister. In 1977, Dr. Adams became pastor of St. Luke's United Methodist Church in New Rochelle, NY. His impact on the community was tremendous, as he wasted no time in starting a children's choir, a gospel choir, an inspirational choir, and a prison ministry. Under his inspirational leadership the church building was also beautifully renovated and restored.

It was in 1984 that Dr. Adams became pastor of Grace United Methodist Church in New York. When he first arrived at Grace UMC he was entering a despondent community that had just lost their church building to a tragic fire. Dr. Adams helped rebuild not only a new church, but also strengthened the ministry's faith and spirit. After sharing space with Trinity Lutheran Church, Dr. Adams and the congregation proudly entered their new church on December 22, 1991.

During the last 11 years, Dr. Adams' brand of urban ministry has helped Grace UMC reach further out into the surrounding community. Under his outreach programs, the ministry has organized a children's choir, a Christian Academy, and a program called, God's People With A Purpose, which provides assistance and food for the homeless and needy.

In recognition for his outstanding service to the community, Dr. Adams has received several awards, including the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Humanitarian Award. He has also received the Ted Weiss Community Service

Award in recognition of his distinguished leadership of Grace United Methodist Church for his contributions to the Upper West Side Community.

In addition to being a gifted minister and community activist, Dr. Adams is also a devoted family man. The support and love of his wife Anzetta King Adams and two wonderful children, Martin Luther and Tammi Marie give Dr. Adams the inspiration he needs to bring joy and happiness to his congregation day in and day out.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Dr. Matthew Adams on his 26 years of faithful service in the ministry. In addition, I hope my colleagues will join me in wishing him continued success as pastor of Grace United Methodist Church.

#### 75th ANNIVERSARY OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

**HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 4, 1995*

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark the 75th anniversary of the enactment of the 19th amendment by paying tribute to some very important women's organizations that not only worked to get women the right to vote 75 years ago, but that continue to be leaders in enabling women to fully participate in the political process. There are numerous organizations in California's Marin and Sonoma Counties that deserve recognition as we celebrate this Diamond Jubilee of Women's Suffrage. Their work spans many decades of service to our community.

The League of Women Voters is one such group, leading the way for the past 75 years. In the 6th congressional district, we are fortunate to have two active and longstanding chapters—with the League of Marin County serving the community for 59 years, and the League of Sonoma for 42 years. I want to express my gratitude to these two remarkable leagues for their significant contributions to the political and cultural well-being of our local community. They truly reflect the vision of the suffrage movement and work to inform and engage women fully in the democratic process.

Even though securing the vote for women was a major breakthrough, the work of numerous individuals and groups continue the pursuit of women's rights and equality. In the congressional district that I am privileged to represent, there are two Commissions on the Status of Women, which were initiated in 1974 with the Marin County Commission, and then in 1975 when the Sonoma County Commission began. The Sonoma Commission is celebrating its 20th anniversary on August 26, 1995, which is also the 75th anniversary of women's suffrage, with a special event to signify the connection between the past and present effort for women's equality.

Mr. Speaker, this is of particular note to me because I was privileged to serve for 4 years as a commissioner during the formative stages of the Sonoma County Commission. Over these 20 years, 126 women have served as commissioners who have provided the vision and energy for numerous worthwhile projects including: creating the Women of Color

Humanitarian Award, publishing the Women's Health Directory, sponsoring Domestic Violence Awareness Month, establishing a County Affirmative Action Officer, and initiating a Community Task Force on Violence Against Women. I congratulate the commission for their ongoing commitment to the women and children of Sonoma County and know that they will continue to challenge all of us to build a society that respects the rights and dignity of every person.

One of the commission's more notable projects, which eventually became a national movement, was the countywide declaration of Women's History Week in 1978, and then Women's History Month in 1979. The commissioners recognized that until women are put back into our history, and our children learn about women's contributions to society, there can be no true recognition and appreciation of women's equality. In 1981, Congress declared the week of March 8 as National Women's History Week. In 1987, Congress designated March as National Women's History Month and used the exact wording from Sonoma County's declaration 8 years earlier.

I salute the National Women's History Project, incorporated in 1980 and still located in Sonoma County, for their continued leadership across this Nation. In particular, they encourage our schools to put women back into history so our children can learn the whole story. It gives me a great sense of pride that the 6th congressional district has been leaders in our national commitment to improve the quality of life for girls and women, and thereby our entire communities.

Raising the public's consciousness of important issues, and working toward solutions for society's problems, requires the dedication of numerous women's organizations that have multiplied in recent years. The National Women's Political Caucus [NWPC], the National Organization of Women [NOW], the National Abortion Rights Action League [NARAL], the National Federation of Business and Professional Women [BPW], and the Soroptimist Club are all excellent examples of the work that women are doing all over our country to improve the lives of us all. I am extremely proud to have active affiliates and members of these organizations in the 6th congressional district.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to give special recognition to a group of women who have been a positive force in our community long before any of the aforementioned groups. The Petaluma Women's Club formed in 1895, when this region was developing into a major agricultural region. This amazing group of women has not only been an essential support base for one another but their positive influence has been felt throughout our community for a century. I know that they will continue this legacy for years to come.

I commend all the individuals and organizations who have participated in the shaping of our country, and continue to make major contributions to this Nation. It has been an honor to work with them, and I look forward to continue working closely with them in the years ahead.